



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

frontier between Peru and Ecuador ought to be so established as to leave within Peru the littoral provinces of Tombes, the Department of Piura, the province of Jaén and that which was the Gobierno and Comandancia General of Maynas."

LEON DOMINIAN.

**The Incas of Peru.** By Sir Clements R. Markham. xvi and 443 pp. Map, ills., index. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1910. \$3. 8½ x 5½.

After a lifetime greater than is granted to most men it is interesting to find that Sir Clements Markham recurs in his age to the theme which first turned his thoughts to geographical research. It would be supererogation to comment upon the services to geography which the author has rendered unstintingly, yet it seems almost valedictory when we find him returning to complete the study which as midshipman he began more than sixty years ago. This work shows no flagging of zeal, its characterizations are as fresh as if written in the author's prime—truly an old man who knows not age save by reference to the calendar.

The study of the Inca culture is intimate. We are filled with amazement that the writer can describe with such fullness of detail and intimacy of observation spots upon which his eyes last rested fifty years ago. Others have written about the Incas, and there is no inconsiderable library on Peru. But one chapter is Sir Clements Markham's own, the drama of Ollantay. In this volume he gives the story of how he became aware of the existence of a manuscript in the hands of a devout descendant of the Incas in a remote mountain valley, of how he was successful in his search, and now he offers a translation which carries the spirit of the original.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

## AFRICA

**The Niger and the West Sudan, or the West African's Note Book.**

A *Vade Mecum* containing hints and suggestions as to what is required by Britons in West Africa, together with historical and anthropological notes, and easy Hausa phrases used in everyday conversation. By Captain A. J. N. Tremearne. 151 pp. George H. Doran Co., New York, 1910(?). \$2. 9½ x 6.

The book is a guide for persons bound for western Africa. It fulfills its purpose well. In addition to historical sketches of the various colonies, and compilations of facts and theories as to the origin, relations, and customs of the native races, it contains "hints and suggestions" filling one-third of the book. Appendices give (1) official salary lists, and (2) fairly complete lists of equipment, with costs needed for West African travel, camping and exploring.

The West Coast, with its gold, ivory, game and adventure, is awarded very low rank as a health resort. The author emphasizes the growing conviction that European and American culture as at present grafted on African culture is not the best combination for all concerned. To be taught to work systematically, consistently, intelligently, is the chief need of the negro; not necessarily to wear clothes, to eat cooked meat, drink beer, and adopt European standards of life.

The Gambia River and travel thereon are described; likewise horseback and hammock traveling. The latter is far preferable, because of the comforts possible and the lesser degree of responsibility devolving on the traveler. The treatment of climate and other physical conditions is interesting and instructive. Most of the author's remarks on health seem sane and wise: light eating, abundance of fruit, boiled or filtered water, plenty of sleep, regular hours; but when he adds "stimulants probably do more good than harm," one is inclined to doubt, in view of the large amount of testimony against spirituous liquors in tropical countries.

G. D. HUBBARD.

**Nigeria: Its Peoples and its Problems.** By E. D. Morel. xviii and 266 pp. Maps, ills., index. Smith, Elder & Co., London, 1911. 10s. 6d. 9½ x 6.

This is one of the great works upon that region of tropical Africa which has come into English hands, great because the author is sympathetic with the human

element of the problems there working out, great because he is equipped through long experience to recognize the true terms of the problems. In support of his conviction that there is a future of social development for the African among his own people and in his own home he is singularly fortunate in that Nigeria has afforded a few conspicuous examples of what the African can make of himself in the acquisition of European culture and in the employment thereof for the betterment of his own kind; Blyden is such an one, his life gainsays all the cheap sneer that the African, under the curse of Ham, must always be servile. One point which Morel makes is of peculiar interest. The tangle of languages is great. In the Bauchi province, one of quite small extent, no less than sixty-five distinct languages are in daily use. The English administrators seldom acquire any of these languages, but are forcing upon their territory a new language, semi-jargon in type, that of the Hausa, which has come into use as a trade, and above all as a military, speech. Even the Hausa takes some time to acquire, and for climatic reasons the tour of duty of each official is very brief, therefore, the Kroobov jargon of the Oil Coast is becoming standard for general employment. All this entails a degradation of such indigenous culture as has already developed and works automatically to check the normal evolution which should follow under improved social conditions and which should lead to an African advance.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

### ASIA

**On and Off Duty in Annam.** By Gabrielle M. Vassal. xi and 283 pp. Map, ills., index. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1910. 9 x 6½.

Ephemeral though works of this type must be in their very essence, sure to be displaced by later and more complete narratives, we cannot have too many of them. Never yet has there been a survey so complete and so detailed as to erase the value of the preliminary reconnaissance, the accuracy of the noting of fact without connotation and the enthusiasm of the observation of that which is new and newly found. This work is very personal, it is the opening of a new world to Mrs. Vassal, and because it is a new world to the most of us we are all the better pleased to find that the recorder is just such an observer as any of us should be. She starts with the most important thing about her observation of Annam, "a few weeks after our marriage we got marching orders for Annam." In the brief table of the scientific results of what, with the utmost naïveté, she calls "making collections" we encounter *Cissa gabriellae*, *Lepus vassali*, and *Presbytis margarita*, which may perhaps be an expansion of a middle name hidden beneath an initial. Experience shows that these new species will probably overload the synonymy, but at any rate the friends at home were mindful of her and that is something to bear in mind when one is far away. We welcome Mrs. Vassal in Annam, we welcome her experiences, because she was very observant and set down all the strange things which came her way with no more involved feeling than that because they were of huge interest to her they would be interesting to others. In this new space and the life which fills it she has had no more involved purpose than to make collections. There results a storehouse of information, ethnology of a sort, civic studies of another sort, geography. None of this material will lose its value; observation at first hand is worthy of preservation since it must serve as the best basis for the later and more valuable comparative study.

Her best contribution to geography—for the littoral of Annam is quite well covered in French governmental administrative reports—is the narrative of her excursion to the hills of the less well known interior, somewhat more than a third of the volume. The distance amounts to no more than 200 kilometres, yet from the first night's halting place the country has practically never been recorded. At Daban on the high plateau we learn that a beginning has been made toward the establishment of an agricultural station and that the future of this French possession must rest upon the clear air and wholesome surroundings of these higher lands where Europeans may escape the enervation of the steaming swamps of the coast line. In the hills she records the life of the Mois, a race which seems to be a remnant of that little known people whose scattered remains appear as enclaves in the overlying civilization of the Peninsula all the way from Burma to China.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.